

Axillaries, wing-lining, and shoulder-edge pure white. Bill, in dried skins, black.

Wing 1·95, tail 1·00, tarsus 0·37, culmen 0·37.

This Flower-pecker closely resembles *Myzanthæ pygmæa* ♀. It differs in wanting the lively olive-green colouring of the upper plumage of *M. pygmæa* ♀, more especially on the uropygium, and the pale yellowish-green lores. The wing too is longer, that of *M. pygmæa* measuring 1·70. If the sex noted on the label is correct, this Panaon *Dicæum* is very distinct from *M. pygmæa* ♂. If the genus *Myzanthæ*, as distinct from *Dicæum*, is to be retained, *D. modestum* should belong to it.

19. CORVUS PHILIPPINUS (125).

[Panaon, ♂, October.]

20. PHABOTRERON AMETHYSTINA (139).

[Panaon, ♀, September.]

2. Description of new Lepidoptera of the Group Bombycites, in the Collection of the British Museum. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Received March 8, 1878.]

The following species are believed to be new to science:—

AGARISTIDÆ.

EUSEMIA, Dalman.

1. EUSEMIA INCONGRUENS, n. sp.

♂. General aspect of *E. africana*, but the primaries with the first ochreous spot interrupted in the centre; three ochreous dots in the form of a triangle behind them; the abbreviated subapical belt much broader, and not notched at its infero-anterior edge; the spot at external angle of twice the size; secondaries reddish orange, with the usual black border. Expanse 2 inches 8 lines.

♀. Spots of primaries paler than in the male; secondaries stramineous, with a much narrower black border. Expanse 2 inches 8 lines.

Abyssinia.

ARCTIIDÆ.

PIONIA, Walker.

2. PIONIA CALOPTERIDIA, n. sp.

Primaries purplish black, crossed by two broad yellowish bands, the first basal, the second discal and laterally bisinuate; secondaries hyaline-white, tinted towards the borders with fuliginous brown;

veins towards the base yellow; head, collar, and thorax purplish black, tawny or ochraceous at the sides; abdomen fuliginous brown, ochraceous at the sides; wings below more clearly defined than above, the costal borders alternately black and yellow; palpi and legs black and yellow; venter yellowish. Expanse, ♂ 1 inch 3 lines, ♀ 1 inch 2 lines. ♂, Pará; ♀, Venezuela (*Dyson*).

The species of this genus are marvellous mimics of the Coleopterous genus *Calopteron*.

ALPENUS, Walker.

3. ALPENUS PURUS, n. sp.

Wings snow-white; primaries with one black dot at base, one near the base of the median vein, two before the middle of costal margin, three in a triangle on interno-median interspace, and five in a curved series beyond the middle; secondaries with a spot at the end of the cell, one near the outer margin, and two near the anal angle; thorax snow-white, with a black dorsal line; collar and tegulæ spotted with black; abdomen ochreous, with a dorsal series of black spots, anus and ventral surface cream-coloured: primaries below without spots. Expanse 1 inch 7 lines. Abyssinia.

This species much resembles *Spilosoma menthastri*, but with the smooth black-spotted thorax of *Alpenus*.

TERACOTONA, n. gen.

Allied to *Phragmatobia*, but with longer and narrower primaries, the last subcostal branch with a single instead of a double furca; discocellulars distinctly angulated; secondaries more acuminate at apex; subcostal branches emitted from a very short footstalk; discocellulars more transverse, less distinctly angulated; radial emitted further from the third median branch; body much less woolly. Type, *Aloa rhodophæa* of Walker.

4. TERACOTONA ROSEATA, n. sp.

Primaries above reddish testaceous speckled with brown; a black discocellular spot and a subcostal spot near apex; secondaries rose-red, brightest on the abdominal area; a large black discocellular spot; thorax grey; head, front of collar, and inner edge of tegulæ brownish buff; a black spot on each shoulder, and one on each tegula; abdomen black, rosy at the base, a dorsal stripe, the posterior margins of the segments and the anus ochreous: wings below rosy, with black discocellular spots; borders testaceous, speckled with pale brown; primaries with an irregular transverse dusky discal belt; body below whity-brown; anterior femora above carmine, knees black, tarsi banded with black; venter ochreous at the sides, with two lateral series of black spots. Expanse 2 inches 2 lines.

Natal (*Gueinzus*).

Allied to *T. submacula* (*Spilosoma submacula*, Wlk., = *Spilosoma obscurum*, Wlk.), but with longer wings, and differently coloured.

PHAOS, Walker.

5. PHAOS VIGENS, n. sp.

Primaries dark chocolate-brown with cream-coloured margins; a discoidal streak broken into three nearly equal spots, an apical costal spot, and an angulated stripe beyond the middle (its inferior extremity terminating at the centre of the interno-median interspace in an acute spur) cream-coloured: secondaries ochreous, whitish upon costa, rosy at abdominal border; a black discocellular spot and a broad regular external black border; fringe cream-coloured: head blackish, with cream-coloured frons, collar pale ochreous; tegulæ blackish-brown fringed with pale ochreous; thorax blackish; abdomen rose-red, with a dorsal row of black dots; anns ochreous; wings below with all the paler areas broader and pale clear ochreous; body below pale ochreous, varied with blackish; anterior femora above carmine. Expanse 1 inch 4 lines. Tasmania.

We have four examples of this species, which Walker confounded with his *P. fascinula*, as he did also the four following.

6. PHAOS NIGRICEPS, n. sp.

♂. Allied to the preceding; primaries black-brown, the base, a furcate streak from the base, the apical two-thirds of costal margin, a triangulated discal stripe, an interrupted submarginal line, and the fringe cream-coloured; base of costa with a tuft of rosy hairs; secondaries rosy, with black discocellular spot, a broad black external border and ochreous fringe; head and thorax black, collar and anterior margins of tegulæ dull buff; abdomen rose-red, with transverse dorsal black bars and lateral black spots: under surface with the pale portions buff; anterior femora above carmine. Expanse 1 inch 6 lines.

♀. Basal furca of primaries only represented by a basal dash and a spot in the cell, discal stripe and submarginal line much more slender; pale portions below rosy. Expanse 1 inch 4 lines.

♂. Victoria (*Bakewell*); Sydney (*Doubleday*).

Readily distinguished from *P. fascinula* by its black head; in marking it is nearer to *P. vigen*s.

7. PHAOS NOTATUM, n. sp.

♂. Primaries above dark chocolate-brown; a longitudinal dash from the base to near the middle of the cell, a broad streak from the base to the centre of the inner margin, a subquadrate spot at the middle of the costal margin, a spot below the latter intersected by the origins of the median branches, a curved macular discal stripe, the apical portion of costal margin, the fringe, and a submarginal series of spots (of which the first, second, and fifth are small, the others elongated and extended to the margin) cream-coloured: secondaries rosy with whitish costal area; a large black discocellular spot; a broad irregular black submarginal belt; thorax black, head, collar, and borders of tegulæ clothed densely with testaceous hair: body bright rose-red, with black dorsal and lateral spots: under

surface yellower than the upper, the dark areas and markings paler. Expanse 1 inch 6 lines. Sydney.

As might be expected, this species is nearly allied to *P. fascinula*, from the Hunter River; it may, however, readily be distinguished by the broad testaceous fringes to the tegulæ and the marking of the primaries.

8. PHAOS NEXUM, n. sp.

♂. Primaries black-brown; the base, an abbreviated internal streak, a quadrate spot in the cell, an abbreviated acutely angulated central band from the costa to the first median branch, an angulated discal stripe, and a broad external border enclosing a submarginal series of black spots cream-coloured; secondaries rosy, a black discocellular spot and a broad black submarginal belt, outer margin ochreous; thorax black; head, collar, and fringes of tegulæ buff; abdomen rose-red with dorsal and lateral black spots: wings below much yellower than above, the black portions slightly paler. Expanse 1 inch 4 lines. Victoria (*Bakewell*).

This species is chiefly distinguishable by the abbreviated angulated central belt, and the discal stripe almost uniting with the external border.

9. PHAOS LACTEATUM, n. sp.

Primaries cream-coloured; a nearly central angulated broad black belt, not reaching the margins, and interrupted by an irregular spot upon the median vein; a black sinuous costal stripe from the base, only separated from the black band by the subcostal vein; an oblique blackish basal streak; four black spots in a discal series before apex, and three in a pyramidal form near external angle: secondaries rose-red, with ochraceous borders; a black discocellular spot and a confluent series of unequal discal spots parallel to the outer margin: thorax black; head, collar, and fringes of tegulæ sordid buff; abdomen rose-red, with dorsal and lateral series of black spots. Under surface with the costal and internal borders tinted with rose-colour; the broad belt of primaries greyish; body below cream-coloured spotted with black; femora carmine in front, tibiæ and tarsi grey. Expanse 1 inch 6 lines. Moreton Bay (*Damel*).

This is a very distinct-looking species, and more like a typical *Arctia* than any of the other forms in the genus.

LITHOSIIDÆ.

CISTHENE, Walker.

10. CISTHENE NIVEATA, n. sp.

Primaries snow-white, sprinkled sparsely with dark brown scales; a dark brown spot at base, and a second on inner margin: secondaries with the basal half rosy whitish at costa, external half greyish brown: head and thorax white, abdomen rose-coloured: primaries below greyish brown, body below white. Expanse 8 lines.

Espiritu Santo.

MÆPHA, Walkcr.

11. MÆPHA DITIS, n. sp.

Primaries bright yellow, with the veins and two marginal lines carmine; base and outer border sparsely sprinkled with black scales; two parallel irregular transverse black lines, the first central, the second discal; secondaries pink with white fringe; head and thorax bright yellow, tegulæ edged internally with carmine; abdomen pink: primaries below rosy with yellow borders and traces of two greyish transverse belts; body below cream-coloured, anterior legs and palpi rose-coloured. Expanse 6 lines. Espiritu Santo.

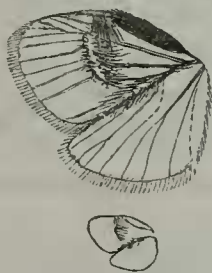
BARSINELLA, n. gen.

Allied to *Barsine* (section of *Miltochrista*), but the wings comparatively much broader, shorter, and more densely scaled; the costal margin of the primaries angulated, the under surface of these wings crossed at the end of the cell by a perfect fence of long convergent hairs; the costal margin of primaries with a central fringe of long hairs, the last two or three segments of the abdomen densely fringed with hair.

Type, *B. mirabilis*.

12. BARSINELLA MIRABILIS, n. sp.

Primaries bright cadmium yellow, two black spots at the base, a $\lessgtr$ -shaped marking near the base, two irregular parallel central lines, and a discal series of dots black, a G-shaped marking at the end of the cell and the outer margin carmine, fringe golden yellow;



Barsinella mirabilis.

secondaries rose-red; head and thorax cadmium-yellow, a black spot on each shoulder; abdomen whitish: primaries below yellow, the basal half of costal border and a discal series of dots black; secondaries paler than above; body ochraceous. Expanse 7 lines.

Espiritu Santo.

NYCTEMERIDÆ.

ALETIS, Hübner.

13. ALETIS TENUIS, n. sp.

Wings fulvous, semitransparent; primaries with the costal and external margins and a broad subquadrate apical patch enclosing a

large oblique oval white spot black ; secondaries with the apex and a more or less confluent marginal series of dots at the terminations of the nervures black ; body yellow, banded with black. Expanse 1 inch 9 lines.

Dar-es-Salem, Zanzibar (*J. & F. Moir*).

A delicate little species, resembling the New-world genus *Stenele*.

14. *ALETIS VARIABILIS*, n. sp.

♀. Ochreous ; primaries with the apical two fifths blackish, enclosing a large transparent white patch beyond the cell, and two smaller pyriform spots on the median interspaces ; secondaries with a regular blackish border enclosing nine transparent white spots, most of which touch the outer margin ; body greyish, spotted with white. Expanse 2 inches 3 lines.

Ambriz (*Monteiro*).

♀. Var. *a*. Primaries with the pyriform spots elongated into ellipses which distort the blackish border, also a third bifid spot below them completely interrupting the border near the external angle ; secondaries with the white marginal spots confluent and breaking through the border at apex.

Ambriz (*Monteiro*).

♂. Var. *b*. Primaries with all the white spots confluent, forming a large irregular hyaline patch which almost covers the disk ; secondaries with the inner edge of the marginal border only traceable near the anal angle, the white spots expanded into a broad hyaline belt, which widens gradually to the costa.

Angola, Bembe Mines (*Monteiro*).

A. variabilis is much like *Stenele lutescens*.

The other species of *Aletis* in the Museum were all placed by Mr. Walker under *A. helcita*, to which they are allied. They are as follows :—

1. *A. libyssa*, Hopffer, from Natal and the Zulu country.
2. *A. fascelis*, Linnæus, from the Congo.
3. *A. helcita*, Clerck, from Western Africa (exact locality unknown).
4. *A. druryi* = *A. helcita*, Drury, Ill. iii. pl. 29. f. 4. Sierra Leone.
5. *A. macularia*, Fabricius, from Ashanti.

Of these forms *A. libyssa* is the most decidedly distinct, the others are mere local modifications of one type differing from one another in the size and number of the white spots of primaries and the width of the black border of secondaries. Cramer's *A. helcita* is the same as that figured by Drury.

DEILEMERA, Hübner.

15. *DEILEMERA SIGNATA*, n. sp.

Allied to *D. artemis*, Boisd., and *D. pellex*, Linn. (*Nyctemera separata*, Wlk.), but smaller than either, with the broad white postmedian patch of primaries reduced to a quarter the size, and with the dark border of secondaries of double the width. Expanse 1 inch 7 lines.

Darnley Island (*Dr. W. Y. Turner*).

CHALCOSIIDÆ.

POMPELON, Walker.

16. POMPELON AMPLIATUM, n. sp.

♀. Near to *P. marginatum* from Penang, but larger, the primaries with narrower and duller blue apical border, its inner margin dentate-sinuate; blue apical patch of secondaries extending further up the costal area; yellow spot on under surface of primaries oval and of double the size; the metallic green costal shot only traceable upon the veins, and even there of a duller bluish tint; ventral surface of abdomen with the black spots about eight times as large. Expanse 2 inches 8 lines. Celebes, near Macassar (*Wallace*).

LIPARIDÆ.

MORASA, Walker.

17. MORASA LORIMERI, n. sp.

Allied to *M. modesta* (*Sarothropyga rhodopepla* of Felder), but the primaries black mottled with whity brown, with the outer border and a biangulated discal belt of whity-brown scales, veins spotted with orange; secondaries pink, with a broad greyish outer border not quite reaching the anal angle, fringe sordid rosy; head and thorax black; abdomen rose-red with lateral tufts of ochreous hair: primaries below smoky grey, with the base ochreous; secondaries rather paler than above; body blackish, clothed with testaceous hairs; femora rose red. Expanse 1 inch 9 lines.

Tugela river, Natal.

This species was sent to me in a letter by my cousin Miss J. K. Lorimer, who caught it near the Gordon Mission station.

NOTODONTIDÆ.

ROSEMA, Walker.

18. ROSEMA FULVIPENNIS, n. sp.

♀ Primaries dull emerald-green with orange costal margin; fringe white, tipped with plum-colour and with two apical spots of the same colour, a snow-white spot at the end of the cell; secondaries bright fulvous (almost orange); thorax green, frons white, with two fulvous spots; palpi ochreous; collar chocolate-brown; abdomen fulvous: under surface bright yellow with broad reddish-orange costal borders; primaries with the outer border pale shining pinky brown; secondaries with the apical half reddish orange; legs above brownish. Expanse 1 inch 9 lines.

St. Paulo (*Bates*).

Allied to *R. dorsalis*, *zelica*, *myops*, and *costalis*.

SATURNIIDÆ.

COPAXA, Walker.

19. COPAXA GEMMIFERA, n. sp.

General pattern of *C. expandens* from Venezuela, but smaller and

with more acuminate primaries; above bright stramineous, the external area densely irrorated with red-brown scales, but leaving clear yellow patches or spots behind a submarginal series of small black spots, which are partly united by a zigzag dusky line; a straight dark brown stripe from the apex of primaries to the middle of the abdominal margin of secondaries; a very irregular dark brown line across the basal area; a small tricoloured ocellus (white, black, and yellow) with hyaline centre in the middle of each wing; primaries with the basal half of costal border lilacine grey, a broad dark brown longitudinal belt from the base to the straight oblique discal stripe, an irregular dentate-sinuate brown line from the costa to the inner margin just beyond the ocellus, a curved dark brown streak from the costa to the oblique stripe, two grey-edged apical white spots; secondaries with a regular dentate-sinuate brown line just beyond the ocellus; head, collar, and tegulæ grey; palpi and prothorax plum-coloured: wings below altogether paler than above, the markings less defined, the dark longitudinal belt of primaries obsolete; body below pale yellow, the anterior tibiæ and tarsi plum-coloured. Expanse 3 inches 8 lines. Ambriz (*Monteiro*).

We also have what seems to be a faded example of this species from Lake Nyassa; the latter, however, differs somewhat in marking, and may prove to be locally constant.

ATTACUS, Linnæus.

20. ATTACUS PRYERI, n. sp.

Allied to *A. walkeri* of Felder from N. China, but darker than any of the species of the *A. cynthia* group; olive brown, with paler borders and the usual submarginal lines; the pale belt (bounding the dark angulated central line externally) white inwardly, pinky whitish and diffused outwardly, with no defined intersecting stripe as in all the allied species; the maggot-like markings, basal white belts, and the apical markings of primaries as in *A. walkeri*. Expanse, ♂ 5 inches 10 lines, ♀ 6 inches 2 lines.

Yokohama (*Jonas*).

This species is the most undeniably distinct of all the forms allied to *A. cynthia*. I name it after Mr. H. Pryer, of Yokohama. *Attacus cynthia*, as figured by Drury, does not agree with Felder's Chinese species, but is certainly nearest to the form occurring in Java, to which Mr. Moore has given the name of *A. insularis*. It may eventually prove to be distinct from the latter, from which it appears to differ in the more angulated central transverse line; in all other characters, such as colour, the strongly dentate pale belt, and the bent form of the maggot-like marking of the primaries, it is extremely like the Javan form.